Her Rulers Robbers and Her Officials Brigands.

SOME TALES OF TERROR.

The Acapulco Policy a Good Thing to Enlarge Upon.

Message to Congress from President Diaz.

REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

A Better Management of the Finances Promised.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1877. During the course of the past week the attention of the State Department was drawn afresh to the fact of continued and aggravated outrages upon American citizens in Mexico. Testimony of these outrages was given by Americans who are quite recently from Mexico, and when reduced to writing, as it will be, immediately will be filed with the government as part of "the case" which is accumulating against our lawless sister Republic. The outrage upon our Consul at Acapulco stirred up the government to send a gunboat to demand his release. This stiffening of Uncle Sam's back bone is hailed with delight as a sign that a different policy will shape his future relations with Mexico. Indeed, there 's no little gossip floating about in the air of Washington to the effect that the present administration is determined to take effective measures for the protection of its citizens everywhere, more particularly those whose lot has been cast in Mexico. No one seems to know exactly wha steps will be taken, but a strong incentive to hope that ething will be attempted is found in the fact that the present administration sent a United States manof war to Acapulco and compelled the release of Mr. Sutter, the United States Consul at that port, who had been imprisoned because, as was his duty, he had proested against the compulsory payment of a forced loan by Americans resident there. The Consul went to prison and the American residents paid the pres-famo. The Consul has been released at the demand of our government, as the telegraph informs the country; but what of the poor devils of Americans, for protesting against whose robbery the Consul was dragged from his consular office under the American flag o a Mexican jail? Their money now lines the pockets of Mexican officials. Will the government make no effort to have their money refunded them! Will it not so further and demand punitive damages Or will it leave these claims to be brought before another claims commission, if one shall be organized, there again to be adjudicated simple debts of Mexico It the Mexican government has the right to presdamo Americans the United States government did wrong to send a man-of-war to release the American Consul imprisoned for protesting against it, and ought to apologize to Mexico for doing it. If Mexico has no such right then the United States government, if it wishes to have the respect of the American people at home as well as abroad, ought to exert its whole power, it need be, to make this robber government respect the rights of American citizens.

SOME TALES OF TERROR. When it is remembered that this generation of Americans is but little given to travelling except in conveyances moved by the power of steam, and that to get to the city of Chihuahua now it is necessary to undergo a journey of some one thousand miles by stage, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that so few ole of the United States have any knowledge of people of the United States many and the longest in ter-Chihuanua, the most northern and the longest in territorial extent of all the States which compose the Republic of Mexico. Railroads, in the speedy completion of which not only this continent but all commertal people are deeply interested, are rapidly reaching ont toward it-one of them, the Southern Pacific, it is a question of time when its border line will be reached. become tamiliar with the wonderful agricultural, pastoral and mining capabilities of this great State, and the surprise then will be, not that these capabilities exist, but that enterprising Americans have so long permitted them to remain undeveloped, even though under the rate of a foreign government.

Chihuahua is also the largest in territorial extent of any of the States of Mexico. Its area is 15,534 square leagues, or about 120,000 square miles. Its population when last enumerated was 164,073, or but little more than one inhabitant to the square mile. Its boundary line on the north and the east is the same as that of the United States for more than six hundred miles, a distance not very much less than our Atlantic front from New York to Florida. It is better watered than any of the territories of the United States, and its fertile mesas or plains and irrigated valleys, now cultivated in such a wretched manner, yield more food than its population can consume. It all the farming land of the State were but half cultivated the product would be more than enough to feed million of people. Even the famous grass of Western Texas, admitted to be the best grazing region of the United States, is not so good, neither is it so abundant, as that of Chihuahua. Its mines of silverthough even those most worked are hardly more than "prospected" -- are known to give ore of richer "ley" and in greater quantity than any ever discovered. Gold, iron, quicksilver, copper-in short, almost every known metal and mineral except coal-exist in the State, and some are found in great abundance.

Its chimate is not only unsurpassed, but unequalled, the world. It is rarely that rain falls except in summer, or that snows come except in the Sierra Madre Mountains in winter. There are no nights in summer when it is too hot to sleep under a blanket, and but few days in any winter when a fire is necessary. Throughout its whole extent diseases of a majaria type are unknown, and such is the purity of its air that the consumptive going there with lung enough left to breathe it will never die of that disease. Mineral springs, both hot and cold, and possessed of rare medicinal virtues, are numerous, and when the State shall become accessible by railroad they and the incomparable climate will make Chihuahua the sanita-

COMMERCE OF CHIRCARUA.

The trade of the State, on account of its sparse population, is small, but whatever it may be it is princi-pally with the United States. Long trains of heavy wagous loaded down with American goods for Mexican consumption come up from San Antonio, Texas, and enter the country at El Paso and Presidio Del Norte. The route of this trade was once by way of independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, but now the San Antonio route is preferred. The Chinuahua trade is highly prized by San Antonio merchants, and has contribute greatly to the growth and prosperity of the "Sunset" city. The receipts of customs at Presidio del Norte and El Paso yield a revenue to the Mexican governand El Paso yield a revenue to the Mexican government of \$100,000 annually. The whole of this sum is derived from imports, for the State exports nothing upon which there is duty except silver, and the most of that goes out of the country by other routes. The annual production of silver for many years has averaged about 1,000,000, nearly all of which finds its way to the United States in payment for American manufactures. The number of Americans who have settled in Chinashua will not exceed 500. Some of these are men who went to the State before Domphan's invasion and conquest of it in 1847. Nearly all of them are engaged in mercantile bosness, and two-thirds of the buying and seiling is done by them. Many have become rich, and all have acquired some proporty. Numbers of them have married Mexican wives and are rearing families, and their social relations are very pleasant. For whatever evil may be truly spoken of Mexican living in other parts of the

a welcome guest, but the American is doubly so. He is universally regarded as a person of superior knowledge and judgment, and his Mexican acquaintances rarely consummate any affair of moment before having consulted him.

No harm ever comes to the American resident or his interest from the individual chibuahana. An instance of marder, robbery or plunder of an American resident by a Chihuahana citizen is neather recorded hor recollected. But while this is the fact as regards his treatment by citizens something very nearly its opposite is the fact as to the way he is treated by government and those naving authority in the country. In that land of so many and such varied material attractions government is as unstable as water, and whether that which prevails is regular or revolutionary the American resident who escapes injurious and oppressive treatment at its hands is fortunate indeed. In the many revolutions which have swept over the country any American who has accumulated enough of this world's goods to make his spoliation worth the trouble as considered fair game for plunder. But his despoiling is ever effected under the shadow and in the name and in behalf of that nondescript thing called in Mexico "government."

Koshekw by The Pressano.

The robbery of the American is usually effected by the prestamo is not a tax levied at uniform rates upon property and business, but is a so-called loan forced from the few who have money. The Governor and Council of a State or the revolutionists in possession of any giry or town numbering people of ready money among its inhabitants always want money immediately upon coming into possession! It is first determined what amount of money is wanted and then a list of those who are expected to lend it is made out, apportioning so much to each victim. The happy persons thus honored are men known to possess ready cash, and the endeavor is generally to "size their pile" of that commodity. The list never falls to include every American who has money. A tew wealthy Mexicans are also p

again. It is not believed by the Americans that any but a most obnoxious Chihuahuan has ever reality paid a prestame.

The first prestame ever laid upon the people of Chihuahuan—certainly the firstany foreigner was ever called upon to contribute to—was laid by President Juarez, when driven from Lover Mexico by Maximilian. While hanging on this "ragged edge," as it were, and until United States diptomacy resulted in Mexamilian's sad death—and this covers quite a period of time—Juarez and his legion of camp-followers it could not probably be termed an army—were supported mainly by prestances levied upon the people of Chihuahua, the nail of which at least came from the pockets of American residents. During the period of the enforced residence in the State Juarez prestameed one American citizen out of some \$20.000. That citizen is Frank McManus, who went to Chihuahua from Pennsylvania in 1841. The sum taken from McManus, or, to be more exact, which he was forced to lend to the government, was just about half of what he was then worth. He did not always pave the cash, and when some of the calls were made on him he was compelled to borrow money from Mexicans at three per cent a month to enable him to oblige the government with the so-called loan. When the government of Tresident Juarez took this amount of money from McManus, and, in the signer of the Republic of Mexico had berrowed from him the sum of money mand therein, and promising to pay it back. The certificates were also made receivable in payment of duties by the person hamed in it, thus practically making it non-transferable. McManus spared no efforts to get his certificates paid after Juarez was restored, but all his efforts have resulted in failure. Although his importations, for he is a leading merchant, have since amounted to more than twice his certificates, he has never-been allowed to use a dollar of them as set-off.

a leading merchant, have since amounted to more than wice his certificates, he has never-been allowed to use a dollar of them as set-off.

After long years of such disappointment the United States and Mexican Mixed Claims Commission was agreed upon for the settlement, as all American residents of Mexico thought, of just this very class of claims. The claim of McManus, as well as numbers of claims. The claim of McManus, as well as numbers of it, the Mexican Commissioner was in favor of it, the Mexican Commissioner was in favor of it, the Mexican Commissioner against it, and thus the question was left to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, the previously selected umpire. In the absence of testimony adminds, for this commission, like the more famous Electoral Commission of recent date, excluded that, and upon the assurance of Mexican counsel that the certificates would be paid upon presentation at the city of Mexico. Sir Edward decided very naturally that these certificates were no more or less than a simple debt of Mexico, and hence no more confectable by judgment of the commission than bonds of the Republic sold in open market. McManus now took his certificates to Mexico, where there was now a new President; but when he presented them he was only laughed at for a tool. And there is now but little ground to hope that McManus or any of his posterity or the posterity of the thousands of Americans in Mexico who have similar claims, will ever see one cent of the money they call for.

While, decision against this class of claims was

While, decision against this class of claims was

utterly indecensible upon any principles of justice no blame attaches to the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton. It is on account of it, however, that the finding by the commission of a balance of some \$4,000,000 only was not many millions more.

mot many millious more.

Henry Miller is a citizen of the United States who went to Chibadaua in 1841, and has since accumulated a very large fortune. He is the owner of magnificent ranches containing about 400 square leagues, or more than 3,000 square miles of the territory of the State. He is beside the principal owner of the "Banco de Chibuahua," and the notes of his bank circulate at par all through Northern Mexico. In June, 1876, when one Angel Trias "pronounces?" in favor of General (now President) Diaz, and captured the city of Chibuanua, Miller left the city to live out the revolution at one of his ranches, some suty-five miles from the city, Trias, as Mexican generals always do, at once leviced a presidence, and assessed Miller's part of it at \$3,500. When Miller was called upon for it at his ranche the exclined to pay and asserted his right to be exempt from it on the ground that he was an American calizen. Export of Miller's inheard of contumacy was made to General Trias, and them a force was sent out with orders to bring Miller or \$10,000, but, fortunately for Miller, this force, after invading his ranche at dead of night, and while preparing to carry him off to work in the chain gang upon the streets of Chibanbua, was set upon by government toops and handsomely whipped, resulting in Miller's release. Miller then kept out of the way until the Diaz occupation of Chibanbuan was ent ed by the diastrous rout of General Trias' forces on the lith of September last. Trias himself took refuge is xan Antonio, Texas, where he city of Mexico practically gave the whole country to Diaz. Before the defeat of Lerdo's troops at the city of Mexico practically gave the whole country to Diaz. Before the defeat of Lerdo's troops at the city of Mexico practically gave the whole country to Diaz. Before the defeat of Lerdo's troops at the city of Mexico practically gave the whole country to Diaz. Before the defeat of Lerdo's troops at the city of Mexico practically gave the whole country to Diaz. Before the defeat of Lerd

pie lail back from its support and leave it unaided by public power or sentiment to fight its battles alone, office its process. It space permitted, and if there were not room to apprehend that the rulers of the United States have become indifferent to the late of Americans in Mexico, many more instances could be related of wrong and outrage done to American people in Mexico by government or pretended government. But the cases of Miller and McManus are fair samples, and from them all can be determined. It is true that no other American has ever been treated as badly as Miller; but this is true only because they never dared to decline to pay a pressum, Were any of them to resist the pressumo—a demand which is unauthorized by any law except that of the high way—similar, and, if necessary, worse punishment would certainly be visited upon him.

It is humiliating to national pride, but nevertheless

it is essential to a correct understanding of the situation, that the American people should know what kind of treatment is meted out to other foreigners than Americans. At the time of Miller's capture he was accompanied by four subjects of the kmperor of Germany. One of the tour, Benjamin Degetau, a most estimable gentleman, is the Prussian Consul at Chihuahua. When captured he did not fail to assert his nationality, and he and his countrymen were released after a short imprisonment. They were robbed of the little money they had with them and of their arms, but no loan was exacted, though one of them was a man of more wealth than Miller. Mr. Degetau was carnest in his efforts to effect Miller's release also, but could not accomplish it. The Mexicans knew Miller to be an American citizenthe subject of a government which since the war with Mexico has never redressed a wrong done to its citizens upon Mexican soil—and hence they worked their sweet will upon him. The Prussian Gossul immediately reported the facts of the outrage to his government through the proper channels, and doubless the American Vice Consul made report also to the United States. But, if so, the United States has taken no notice of its of ar as has transpired.

GERMANY AROUSED.

GERMANY AROUSED.

can Vice Consul made report also to the United States. But, if so, the United States has taken no notice of it so far as has transpired.

Germany has acted, however, energetically and promptly, and the good results which follow its action may well commend a similar course of conduct to the United States. A letter of date the 3d of this month, from an entirely trussworthy American resident of Chihuahua, gives a detailed narrative of the situation in Chihuahua, con, as affecting foreigners resident in that State. In the letter he enclosed a copy of El Guardia Nacional, the official newspaper of the State, in which is published an official communication from President Porfirio Diaz to General Marango, commanding in Chihuahua, wherein he tells him that demand for reclamation has been made and orders him to be very cautions how he troubles German subjects. He expresses great regret in the order that the Germans bave been given any cause for compiaint, but makes no mention of Americans at all, nor is any regret expressed for ingries which Diaz knows foll well have been done them. The writer also says that the protection given by Germany to its subjects, as is evidenced by this order from Prenident Diaz, is productive of great harm to Americans. At the date of his letter a prestamo had just been laid in the city of Chihuahua, but not a single German was called upon to "lend" any part of it. In consequence of their exemption, however, the rate of assessment upon Americans was increased to nearly double, and it is more than they can bear. In view of the sharp contrast between the action of Mexicans toward Americans and toward fermans, is it any wonder that all the American residents, in the language of this correspondent, ware wishing they belonged to Germany?

A source of dexicans toward Americans and toward fermans, is it any wonder that all the American residents, in the language of this correspondent, ware wishing they belonged to Germany?

The order of the American government with that of the German and the America

THE ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE-EDU-CATION, PUBLIC WORKS AND THE FINAN-CIAL BUDGET-TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

MEXICO, April 14, 1877. After the preliminary sessions Congress was formally naugurates on the 6th inst., when the following speech was delivered by the General-in-Chief of the national constitutionalist army, Don Porficio Diaz, in charge of the executive power :-

the executive power:

CITIZEN DEPUTIES—The revolution that has been so happily consummated by the Mexican people would have been an irreparable misfortune for the Republic if by limitating itself to the annihilation of the former administration it should have neglected the means of reconstructing the constitutional editice. But, quite to the contrary, the political programme which was the expression of its principles and tendencies imposed upon the depositary of the executive power the colligation of convoking the nation within one month from the occupation of the capital for the election of the persons to whom the exercise of the federal authority in all its distinct branches should be confided; and to the faithful and strict observance of these injunctions and at the demant of the public your presence in this place to-day is owing. Your assemblage here is a happy event; it lays the foundation to the new work that the revolution desired to construct; a foundation without which nothing sold or lasting can be established; it will lighten the weight of the innumerable duties thrown upon the Executive; it will stience the mallicious rimnors which, screening themselves behind the liberality of our laws, had been propagated through the public press for the purpose of spreading over the country the fears of a dictatorship, and, finally, it will invigorate public confidence by proving by the unanswerable argument of facts that law and the constitution have now commenced to reign. I congratulate you, fellow citizens, thereon, and at the same time congratulate the entire nation through you.

The first act that my duty imposes upon me after your installation is to give a report of the present condition of the various branches of the public administration.

Porreign Appairs.

Our relations with friendly Powers are transitorally CITIZEN DEPUTIES-The revolution that has been so

which affairs have rendered necessary; and aithough up to the present these relations have had an ex-official character, this has been no impediment to the transaction of matters in this form, which by their very nature were official. Moreover, pains have been taken to communicate to the representances of foreign Powers the principal acts of the administration for the requisite cognizance of their governments, foreign citizens have received the sincere and efficacious protection of the authorities on any justifiable maleation requiring the same, and everything leads to the hope that, by rendering homograpito the same principles of international law, friendly nations will shortly recognize the government which the Mexican people have given themselves in the exercise of their independence and sovereignty. I can assure you, notwith standing, that any suou unjustifiable impitience as that which, of many occasions, has compromised the honor and international and processions, has compromised the standing, that any accu unjustifiable impatience as that which, on many occasions, has compromised the honor and interests of the Republic, will not induce me to forget the lessons which experience has given to us.

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THE UNITED STATES CLAIMS.

On the 31st of January last the term expired for the payment to the government of the United States of America of the sum of \$300,000, as the first installment of the baiance teaching in favor of that country on the liquidate of the claims adjusted by the mixed commissed to the claims adjusted by the mixed commissed by the claims adjusted by the mixed commissed by the claims adjusted by the mixed commissed to the claims adjusted by the mixed commissed commissed to the claims adjusted by the mixed to the captain of the captain almost impossible; but the Executive, pledged above all in preserving the national honor, but imposing an rissome but necessary sacrifice upon the inhabitants and authorities of the Republic, was fortunately enabled to overcome this serious difficulty in due time by making the payment win the gracest production to ward reflecting bonor on Mexico and toward raising her credit abroad. The receipt for the sum paid exists in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the documents relating to this affair have aiready been made public.

RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

One of the most seven promises given by the revo-

been made public.

RIS-RLECTION OF THE PERSIDENT.

One of the most soverup promises given by the revolution in its political programme was that henceforward the re-election of the President of the Republic and the governors of the States should have the character of a supreme law. It is gratifying to me, citizen deputies, to have the only participation that is allowable to me in the infliment of the obligation thus contracted with the country by transmitting to you, as I shall to morrow, through the Department of the Interior, the bill relating thereto. In belongs to the legislative power of the Union, and to the Legislatures of the States, to elevate this resolution to the rank of a constitutional mandate.

RESTORE THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

With this buil another is combined relative to the mode of substituting the President of the Republic in his temporary or entire absence. The constituents of 1857 on suppressing the Vice President of the Mexican United States and investing the President of the Supreme Court of Justice with similar attributes, did no more than to change the title of the functionary, while they left untouched all the difficulties they intended to remove and perhaps gave birth to others still greater. The ballot system (safema de inadvalacion) now proposed appears to ronder impossible any abuses that can be lorescen.

In Indiliment of the provisions of the fifth article of the revolutionary programme reformed at Paio Bianco, government issued the editer for the RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

In tuiliment of the provisions of the fifth article of the revolutionary programme reformed at Paio Banco, government issued the edict for the election of the federal powers within the same term as that designated in the article referred to. And although the political alfairs of the Republic presented a different aspect from that which had been anticipated on the arrival of the regenerating army at the capital, the government preferred complying strictly with the provisions of that law to deferring the convocation, with the hope of the general pacification of the country, and in order to avoid even the suspicion of any desire to prolong the dictal drofship of the revolution. On convoking the election of the federal powers government found itself under the impossibility of caling for that of the Senators, owing to the absolute want of State legislatures, which according to law should intervene in a direct mode in that election. Government, after a lengthened and serious meditation, is persuided that the revolution yhear along the federal chamber or Senate; that it has not even attempted to make any reforms in the constitution, without observing the measures prescribed therein; and that finally to the constitution power aione, as recognized by the 127th article of the fundamental code, does it belong to raise to the rank of supreme laws of the Republic, the most total radical principles proclaimed by the revolution, and the unanimous opinion to the council of ministers has been pronounced in this same sense.

the Minister of the Home Department, asking that the requisite letter of convocation be issued, the opinion of the Executive and the grounds by which it is sustained are extensively developed. I cannot recommend too strongly, the prolound and impartial study of this document. With the convocation of the Senate is sillied in an inseparable manner the steady and peaceful progress of our institutions.

BOW MCCH OF A SESSION.

The early resolution in regard to the duration of the Eighth Congress is also a matter of great transcendency. I have earnessly to call your special attention to this subject, trusting with entire confidence that from the prudence and patriotism of the representatives of the people on resolving this difficulty they will bear in mind the conclusive and explicit constitutional precepts which denote the duration of each Legislature, the exact States on which the legislative perious should commence and terminate, and the matters to be resolved by preference in each term. The most careful attention you can possibly dedicate to this delicate subject will never be in excess, as any inconsiderate resolulution might easily be converted into the origin of very serious inconveniences.

BANCER OF REACTION.

lution might easily be converted into the origin of very serious inconveniences.

On my return from the campaign that was opened in the interior some lear and aiarm existed in the ninds of a majority of the citizens in consequence of the attitude adopted by the press and by the misdemeanors of certain excited parties who, considering the occasion to be favorable, were making some efforts to neutralize the revolution by proclaiming those reactionary principles, which it would now be impossible to carry into execution, and by endeavoring to make the country fail back twenty years, and thus throw aside all the conquests obtained at the cost of so much blood and so many incalculable sacrifices. This state of affairs gave rise to the circular of the 16th of February last, which defined in clear and precise terms what were the principles of the revolution and what the course that the provisional government was resolved to follow, thus dispelling all diegitimate pretensions.

resolved to solve, thus expending are integratine pretensions.

The Executive has considered it prudent to give a
different organization to the branch of public charities
from that which it formerly had. Establishments of
this mature, which were previously under the direction
of the Fown Council, are now subjected to a Board
of Charity, which, by attending to them as
the principal object of its institution, will exercise an
efficacious and salutary influence over them. The
respective regulations published on the 23d of January
last will explain the motives of this measure, which,
in the opinion of the Executive, conclistes the interests of the needy with those of our liberal institutions.

torests of the needy with those for our interest intions.

As regards public instruction, the Executive has commenced by attending to the repairs of those buildings which, in general, were found to be in a ratinous state. The present circumstances of the Tronsury Department have not permitted the completion of the improvements mentioned; but they have not been neglected, and it is to be hoped they will be terminated in less than a year. On the occupation of the capital in November last the classes that form the system of studies then in practice were about to be opened. To have delayed the reforms which the experience of civilization has qualified as indispensable would have amounted to the loss of a whole year to the numerous students of the national schools; the Executive, consequently, did not hesitate in effecting these improvements, but always submitting them to the approbation of Congress. Many of these establishments could not have continued in existence any longer without being supplied with the necessary resources to prevent their failing into complete and rapid decay.

The Executive has prepared several initiatives in regard to the branches of public education and justice, and, among other reforms, recommends to your special attention that which refers to the prompt establishment of the penitentiary system, as the promises made by the constitution and the humanitary dictates of the present century earnestly demand this important amelioration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the

Notwithstanding the pecuniary demand this important amelioration.

Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the exchequer, originated by the causes already referred to, public works and public improvements have not been disregarded. The greater part of the telegraph lines that were destroyed during the war are now working at a comparatively moderate cost; now branches and offices have been opened and the lines of the States of Vera Cruz, Hiddago and San Luis Potosi have been supplied with materials to no small extent. The drainage of the valley and city of Maxico, a work so offen attempted, is once more under serious consideration, and some labor has already been employed thereon.

work so often attempted, is once more under serious consideration, and some labor has already been employed thereon.

During the month of February a canal was devised to unite the Chalce Lake with the Tepexpan station, on the Vera Cruz Railway. A third part of this important work has already been completed, and within two months the whole will be opened to public traille. The opening of autother canal has been contracted for between Chalce and Mexico, to serve for the navigation of smail steamers, and arrangements are now on foot for the construction of a third canal, which will jon this city with that of Texcoco.

The question of railways, which has so seriously preoccupied, and with much reason, all those who are interested in the prosperity of Mexico, has justly had deemed proper on account of legal causes to declare into caducity of the Central Railroad grant, by so doing it has not withdrawn itself from its intention of lavoring within the orbit of its faculties those enterprises that comply with their obligations, thus contributing to the attainment of the vehement desires felt in this country to possess railways within as short a time as possible that will give room to the development of her inexhaustible sources of wealth. With this end a new contract is about to be entered into with the Toluca Railway Company; a contract which, although it calls for a further sacrifice on the part of the government, will assure to it the conclusion of that line within one year; and finally the necessary som has been supplied for the reposition of the railway from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which should be opened within fifteen days.

The Mints.

within fifteen days.

THE MINTS.

It is a matter of public notoriety that the late government rested out several of the mints upon terms that have been strongly censured by public opinion. Government has dedicated its attention to these important affairs, in which both the morality of the nation and the interests of its revenue are equally concerned, find has come to the resolution that some of these contracts in which defects have been found that invalidate them, shall be submitted to the cognizance of the competent courts, as provided for by our laws, in order that they may be judged with entire impartiality and justification. In regard to the other

nizance of the competent courts, as provided for by our laws, in order that they may be judged with entire impartiality and justification. In regard to the other cases not found in a similar case, government will take such measures as may be convenient after the investigations now being made respecting them. It may be well to mention here that the Oaxaca mint, which is again in the possession of the federation, the term of its lease having expired, has been provided with modern machinery in substitution of that which existed before, thus expediting its operations.

Markonology.

A meteorological observatory that has been established in the National Palace is another matter of importance, as will also be another astronomical observatory which will also be another astronomical observatory which will shortly be concluded in the same edifice; and also the formation of a good geographical chart of the Regubble, and the collection, already numerous, of maps and plans which has been made in the Department of Public Works, with the view of creating the respective archives, the utility of which is undemable. The constant want of equilibrium that has existed between the revenue and the expenditures of the Republic is too well known. It to this deficit be added the enormous expenses theuried by the formor administration in the last year of its existence, under the pretext of overcoming the national insurrection, and the rumous contracts it had recourse to in order to obtain means, we may easily conceive the dilapidated state in which the public treasury was installed in the capital; the necessity of maintaining a numerous army, tooreased afterwards by the troops of the beingerens, and the administrative disorganization which every revolution necessarily produces, have caused the situation of the country to become still more critical.

RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The urgent duty of consummating the pacification of the Republic obliged the executive to contract certain loans, the rembursement of which has been and is being

capitals.

Now that the civil war has ended, the Executive has

Now that the civil war has ended, the Executive has been, and is still, attentively engaged in studying the reorganization of linancial matters, endeavoring at the same time to increase the products of the revenue by proper arrangements in the public departments, and to diminish the expenses by means of economies introduced in every branch of service and especially in the War Office, in in order that the pay of the armed forces may be covered by ordinary resources without neglecting other sections of public service.

With this purpose the Secretary of Finance will submit to Congress a statement with the estimate of the incomes and expenditures of the Republic for the next fiscal year, endeavoring to reduce the outlays of the administration to the ordinary products of the federal revenues, without burdening the nation with new imposts.

THE PINANCIAL BUDGET.

revenues, without burdening the nation with new imposts.

THE PINANCIAL BUDGHT.

In the proposed estimate or budget, I must call the attention of the Chamber to the omission of a clause contained in similar documents of former years, relating to the reduction to one-half of the assignations of the pension list. Not only the equilibrium established in the estimates, but a principle of morality and rigorous justice has guided the government in this omission. In the midst of the necessities of the moment, at all times, so urgent in this country, the creditors of the pension list have been continually neglected. The Executive is of the opinion that in order to exact from the army the faithfur fuffilment or its duties it is requisite that the nation, on its part, should comply with the obligations to which it is plenged. It is indespensable that the army may be persuaded that those who have grown old or have been mutilated in the service of the country, and the widows and orphans of those who die in the decease of independence and liberty, will not be abandoned.

The Secretary of the Finance Department will also

doned.

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The recovery of export duty on bar and coined silver
is contrary to same economic principles. For many
years the question of the free exportation of all national fruits and products has been agitated in this
country, without the defenders of the contrary system having any other argument in their layor
than that of the large yield produced to the revenue by
the duty upon silver. The Secretary of Finance will
propose the abolition of the export duty on silver, concitating as much as possible all legitimate interests.

With the view of giving fulfilment to the 124th article of the constitution, government, through its
Minister of Finance, will present to the Chamber the
relative initiatory proposing the most convenient

dation of the public debt, the payment of

exchequer.

The consolidation of the public debt, the payment of its interest and the arrangement for its inquidation is another necessity in our country. Another initiative of the Minister of Finance will submit to the Legislature this question, so important for the national credit and for the creditors of the Republic. For those who comprehend the value of the good repute of nations, this question is of vital interest for Mexico.

The administration that has aprung from the national revolution should altend not only to the exact fulfillment of political obligations, but also to those of a pecuniary nature contracted by the latter. The initiative referred to will consequently embrace the recognition and payment of the revolutionary debt.

The standing army at the present date is much greater than is authorized by our laws, this owing, not to the deliberate intention of placing it in so great a force, but as I have already indicated, to the plausible circumstance of nearly all the troops, with which the two leaders have pretended to be, each one for nimself the representatives of legality, having joined in fraternizing with the defenders of the revolution, under one and the same banner.

The Executive has already taken into consideration, with assiduity at the same time as with the greateal circumspection, the study of the most convenient means of establishing the security of our institutions and that of our territory, with the necessity of attending to and rewarding the merits and services of the military class with the resources at the disposal of the federal treasury. It is also directing its special attention to the reorganization of the army, a measure which is indispensable after a commotion similar to that which the country has just undergone. On dictating the necessary dispositions in this, respect scrupilous care will be taken not to invade the attributes of the legislative power.

The present is a fit occasion for rendering a public tribute of acknowledgment to the army, not only for its.

The national guard of the several States, which rendered such important and seasonable services to the revolutionary cause, is also entitled to the consideration of the government and to the gratitude of the nation for its valuable assistance and the abnegation of which it has given so many proofs since the conclusion of the war. Among other examples that might be referred to, this capital has seed, a short time since, that the troops from Puebla and Oaraca, by which it was garrisoned, have retired with satisfaction to their homes to give themselves up to their humble and habitual occupations.

themseives up to their humble and nabitual occupations.

PRACE EVERYWHERE.

Citizen Deputies—The brief narration you have just heard would not be complete, even if it were more lengthy, it I did not make known to you, as I do with the greatest satisfaction, that the whole of the Republic is at peace. This fact, of so great an importance, has at the present moment a significance the value of which you must be well aware of.

Wearied as the country was with the abuses committed by the former government, it sought the remedy of its evils by means of insurrection, one of the last resources of an outraged people, and it now looks forward with tranquillity to participate in those benefits held forth by the revolution under the protection of the fundamental code. Now that the period of constitutional reconstruction has commenced it is a sacred duty of every public functionary to endeavor to realize the expectations of the people by force of probity, constancy and patriotism; to re-estabish completely the supremacy of the constitution, to maintain peace, to protectail legitimate interests under its beneficial influence, in order to develop the innumerable elements of wealth in this country. Such is the great and noble task that your mission here imposes upon you, a task, the fuililinent of which will satisfy the aspirations of the revolution and will lead Mexico to that state of prosperity to which she is called by destiny.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

SURVEYOR SHARPE'S EXAMINATION—REFORMS AND REDUCTIONS THAT CAN BE MADE. All restrictions as to secresy in the examination not going on at the Custom House have been removed by

the Secretary of the Treasury. About noon yesterday the commission met in the office of Naval Officer Cornell. Mr. John Jay being in the chair. Colonel Silas W. Burt, Deputy Naval Officer and Comptroller, continued his testinony where he had left off on Friday. He said, in answer to the question

appointments in the Naval Office, that it was the most potent agency; if the inefficient men were displaced and the vacancies filled by competent men there could be a reduction of at least ten per cont, and by a sim-

Mr. Turnure asked whether it was necessary for the Naval Office to exist, which Colonel Burt answered in WORK OF THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

General George H. Sharpe, Surveyer of the Port, was the next official examined. He had been Surveyor of the Port a little over four years. There are in his department two inspection divisions, covering an area divided into districts. On the North River there are ten districts, to which are detailed twenty-three inspectors. On the East River there are thirteen districts, having twenty-one inspectors. New Jersey shore has three districts and nine inspectors, Staten Island one district and one inspector, and Brooklyn filteen districts and twenty-eight inspectors. The debenture room is the school of instruction for inspectors, and at present there are thirty-eight inspectors doing duty there, if a vessel should arrive outside of the city within the collection district inspectors are sent after the same. Five deputy surveyors are attached to the office, three are at the barge office, one at the Custom House and the other does general duty; one of the deputies at the barge office, in State street, attends to assigning the officers to vessels arriving; two of the deputy surveyors—Colonel Burton and General Nichols—take charge of the inspectors for discharging passengers and merchandise. Island one district and one inspector, and Brooklyn

the officers to vessels arriving; two of the deputy surveyors—Colonel Burton and General Nichols—take charge of the inspectors for discharging passengers and merchandise.

By Mr. Turnure—is it necessary to have such a large force of men to portorm this duty?

General Sharpe—Undoubtedly; vessels often come in a bunch; an easterly wind usually blows them in; for instance, on the 1st day of March we had two steamers and seven sating vessels, and on the 2d of March three steamers and eguty-three sating ships arrived; all these had to be discharged, and we had to have men to do it with

The surveyor illustrated the mode of detailing the inspectors. Each of the two deputy surveyors for discharging passenger vessels has two adds, who were appointed monthly. From 125 to 135 inspectors are kept on duty at the barge office. In regard to weighers, General Sharpe said that when he first came into the office there were nineteen weighers employed there. On his suggestion the number was reduced to thirteen. The salary of a weigher is \$2,500 per annum, that of the loreman \$1,200 and laborers receive furly cents for every working hour. Mr. Turnure asked if the \$1,200 men would not do the weighing as well as those receiving \$2,500. General Sharpe conceded that either the foremen or clerks could be dispensed with.

Every weigher has the right, or takes it, to hire his own laborers. In some instances he (the Surveyor) has cut down such payrolls \$500 to \$600 per month.

Fraddulkny Farrolls.

These payrolls were deemed frauquient, and shewed a great deat of favoritism. The weighers, as a general thing, take more interest in politics than others in government service. Mr. Robinson read a communication to the effect that a weigher named Jeremish Drew had been elected and was acting as Supervisor of Orange county, to which, the letter says, he pays more attention than to his official business. General Sharpe continued that there are altogether 282 inspectors, whose pay was fixed at \$4 per diem. The inspectors detailed at the barge offi

government watchmen. The night men fully earned all their pay.

The Surveyor here explained how passengers endeavored to introduce other goods than their wearing apparer actually in use, which the law permits, in their buggage. He immented the entire absence of proper government officers on the steamship docks, and many times he said the top of a winskey barrel did duty as a lesk on which to collect government duty on passenger goods. Is it, then, a wonder that the travellers think the collectors of the tariff on the docks humbugs, and that the government does not receive the money? At the o'clock the commission took a recess until

A PREMONITION OF SUMMER.

The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union is to be closed on Sundays ganti the first Sunday in contourly, beginning next Sunday. Cutober, beginning next Sunday.

THE ROE DIVORCE.

Family Jars as Depicted by the Servants.

A SYSTEM OF MUTUAL TANTALIZATION

How a Home Was Destroyed by

Too Much Temper.

Judge Dykman this morning continued the adjourned defence had just begun when the adjournment wa taken, and it was continued this morning. The majority of the witnesses called to deny the testimony for the plaintiff were servants who had been in Mr Mr. Bangs demanded the production of the papers taken from his client's safe some years ago. This safe the of the case in March last. Mr. Burnett said those papers were in the nature of privileged communications in the hands of Mrs. Roe's counsel, and if surrendered might prejudice her case. Mr. Bangs said that if the papers were not produced at his request he insist under the rule that they be not produced at any future time during the trial of the cause. The Judge stated that Mr. Bangs' point was well taken, and that if counsel for plaintiff did not produce the papers they could not be subsequently introduced, nor any testimony relating to them. Mr. Burnett refused to produce the papers, and Miss Lizzie Swayne was called

MISS SWAYNE'S TESTINONY.

to the stand as a witness.

She had been a servant in the Roe family three years, and during that time she had never seen Mr. Roe abuse his wife or children; one morning she heard Mrs. Roe call her husband bad names at the breakfast table; she told him she nated and despised him; on another sion Mrs. Roe was sitting on the stone steps of the house, as she would get cold; she refused to go and cried aloud, and said he was cruel; often when Mr. Roe and the little daughter Annie were cating Mrs Roe would sit apart and refuse to eat: Mr. Roe would ask her to draw near, and she would pretend not to hear him; witness often heard little Annie say she would marry a rich man. On her cross-examination she stated that she had never heard Mr. Roe swear.

"I'VE A TEMPER," Another servant, Thomas J. Dwyer, was next called. He never saw Mr. Roe treat any member of the family

Another servant, Thomas J. Dwyer, was next called. He never saw Mr. Roe treat any member of the family unkindly; he heard Mrs. Roe call her husband a coward and toli him he was crazy; that he was a coward when he was at West Point, and that but for his money she would never have married him; Mr. Roe said:—

"Don't tantalize me, for I've a temper."

On this occasion witness heard some awearing, but don't remember who swore; the row began by Mrs. Roe saying that she would put her head upon the block before she would submit to any man.

Mrs. Nancy Hayden lived for four years with the Roe family; never heard any hard language between the parties to the action. Once Mr. Roe took little Annie out to ride, and Mrs. Roe said that if Annie was not in the wagon she would set off a skyrocket and frighten the horse; she was angry because Mr. Ros did not take her out riding.

John Flynn, a conchman, testified that on various occasions he has driven Mrs. Roe to places in and around Newburg to make calls, do shopping, &c.; Mr. Hoe told him in 1876 that if he drove Mrs. Roe out he would be discharged; he said at the time that he was sorry to have to make such an order, but it was nocessary, as Mrs. Roe went away without his knowing and remained over night.

James Merrett, another servant, heard Mr. Roe tell his wife that she need not do any work, as plenty of servahis were employed.

MRS. ROE'S OUTHREAKS.

Benjamin F. Clark, an uncle of the defendant, produced a letter from the plaintiff, in which she stated that defendant was a crazy man and it was dangerous to live with him. It urged Mr. Clark to take defendant to live with him. It urged Mr. Clark to take defendant in leard Mrs. Noton, plaintiff's mother, call Mrs. Roe (witness) sister and defendant's mother; a liar; never saw Mr. Roe dispiny any temper against his wife; saw Mrs. Roe in fits of temper; beard her tak loud and excitedly to herself; before Mr. Roe went to Europe there was some talk about insanity; Mrs. Roe wanted to know what property she would get if her nusba

who slept with a pistol under his head.

A SURKENDER.

Mr. Burnett, counsel for Mrs. Roe, decided to give up the papers taken from Mr. Roe's safe, and at this juncture made his decision known, and the papers were given to Mr. Bangs, who read them. The letters were from Mr. Roe to friends and legal advisors concerning his lannily troubles. After the reading of those papers a recess was taken.

Papers uncess.

papers a recess was taken.

APTER RECESS.

When court reassembled Chauncy Merritt, who was employed by Mr. Roe as a gardener and overseer from 1863 to 1873, was called to the stand to swear that on one occasion Mr. Roe told him if ever Mrs. Roe wanted anything done around the place to have it

done.

The wife of Merritt, who was also employed in the The wife of Merritt, who was also employed in the Roe family, testified that on oue occasion she met Mrs. Roe in Newburg and asked her it old Mrs. Roe was going to travel; Mrs. Roe, the plaintiff, said she did not know whether she was or not, but she hoped she would; she would be glad if the old lady was five thousand miles away, or at the bottom of the sea, for then she thought she could live in poace with her husband and not be interfered with.

THE DEFENDANT RECALLED.

Mr. Roe was called to the stand and repeated parts of his testimony previously published. He denied that he ever destroyed a will of ins father's, and said that Mrs. Roe was the most exasperating female that ever lived. With this witness the defence rested.

ived. With this witness the defence rested.

PLAINTIP'S RESULTAL.

Mr. Solon Norton was again called by the plaintiff, but his evidence, like that of Mr. Roe, was only a reassertion of direct testimony.

Mary O'Brien was called on the same side to deny certain statements of Margaret Doran, a witness lost the defence.

WHAT A LIEUTENANT HEARD.

The defence presented an adidavit from Lieutenant.

WHAT A LIEUTENANT HEARD.

The defence presented an affidavit from Lieutenant Davis, United States Army, who had sought to bring about an amicable arrangement between his classmate floe and his wife. The kind efforts were ineffectual, he had heard Roe use improper and ungentiemanly language to his wife. Noticed that he was captious and faultfinding at table; that he criticised the vianda and found fault with his wife. After the reading of the affidavit the court took a recess.

After recess a number of witnesses were examined, who donled the material points given in the testi-

who denied the material points given in the testi-mony of Margaret Doran, and established Mrs. Roe's character as a patient, painstaking mother.

ASSAULTED WITH AN AXE.

A MAN'S SKULL PRACTURED BY AN AXE IN HIS OWN HOUSE. As Mr. Douglass O'Brien, an ex-deputy sheriff,

of this city, was entering his house on Sixth avenue, near Fifth street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening last, he was struck on the head with an axe.

Captain McKeilar found Mr. O'Brien to be badly injured, his skull having been tractured. He was conscious and told the Captain that he, his wife and three children went to church in the evening, loaving his son harry at home. He arrived home with his little daughter Lulu just previous to his wife, was let into the house by Harry, and while entering the room was struck with the axe. At the same instant the blow was struck with the axe. At the same instant the blow was struck he heard Harry say, 'Look out, there is something failing on your head!' On investigation it was learned that the axe belonged in the nouse, and as Harry differed in his story sightly the second time he told it he was placed under arrest.

The theory of attempted parriide was readity accepted by the police, and as one or two physicians state that in their opinion Harry is of unsound mind, he is beld as a prisoner, with the expectation that he will divulge how he struck the murderous blow. The family of Mr. O'Brien think the theory of the police abourd, and believe the story of Harry to be true. Lulu corroborates Harry's statement by saying that the man who struck her father had red hair and a high collar. Mr. O'Brien, atthough badly injured, is not considered to be in a dangerous condition, and hopes are entertained of his rapid recovery. last, he was struck on the head with an axe

FUEL FOR A BOND FIRE.

There arrived vesterday in the steamship City of Chester, from Liverpool, ten millions of United States five-twenty bonds, received in exchange by the Syndl-